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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/341,817	09/07/1999	TAINA TUULIKKI PUUMALAINEN	7510.192USWO	5631

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, DUC MINH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2643

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/341,817

**Applicant(s)**

PUUMALAINEN, TAINA TUULIKKI

**Examiner**

Duc Nguyen

**Art Unit**

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply.**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)            |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 15-23, 25, 27, and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bayless et al (5,754,636) in view of Adamson et al (5,754,775) and Riddle (6,151,619).

Consider claim 15, 17, 19-21, 23, 27. Bayless teaches a telecommunication terminal arrangement (computer telephone system 10, fig. 1) comprising a connection code memory for storing dial or destination numbers (see fig. 14-18, telephone directory); means for commanding a transmitter (the telephone inherently comprises of a transmitter and a receiver) of the terminal to begin making a call to a destination number (see fig. 34, 36-38, making and answer calls, dial button and/or icon); means for displaying the owner of each dial number which stored in a graphic memory (e.g., the name of the called party; see fig. 34, 36-38). Bayless further teaches while displaying the information identifying the owners of the dial numbers, a move occurs from one main category of the graphic memory to another main category; and within a desired main category, a move occurs between subcategories and/or members of the main category (fig. 6, 23, 52, 62 clearly show that the display can display multiple windows simultaneously). Bayless does not teach storing of graphic images such as the picture of a caller.

Adamson teaches a graphic memory (address book; column(s) 7, line(s) 38-55) in which a plurality of graphic images (figs. 7a-b, 8; bizcards with still pictures; column(s) 7, line(s) 15-55) is stored, the graphic images (still picture) identifying owners of the connection code (figs. 7a-b, 8; column(s) 7, line(s) 15-55); and means for searching used to locate a desired graphic image in the graphic memory (column(s) 7, line(s) 38-55; column(s) 7, line(s) 56 to column(s) 8, line(s) 15). Adamson further illustrates in figs. 7a-b a main category (conference room) and a subcategory (bizcard 38g) comprise at least one graphic image (still picture) corresponding to a connection code.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Adamson into the teachings of Bayless in order to provide a more user friendly approach to managing connection addresses.

Bayless in view of Adamson does not clearly teach establishing a telecommunication call with a transmitter included in the telecommunication terminal arrangement automatically to a connection code connected to the desired graphic image displayed on the display when receiving a selection of the desired graphic image.

Riddle teaches establishing a telecommunication call with a transmitter included in the telecommunication terminal arrangement automatically to a connection code connected to the desired graphic image displayed on the display when receiving a selection of the desired graphic image (column(s) 3, line(s) 58 through column(s) 4, line(s) 31; column(s) 11, line(s) 39-48) for the purpose of providing a more user friendly approach to initiate teleconference connections.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Riddle into the teachings of Bayless in view of Adamson for the purpose mentioned above.

Consider claim 18. Fig. 6 clearly shows that the graphic information fills a significant part (50-100%) of the display.

Consider claim 22. Adamson teaches a graphic memory (address book; column(s) 7, line(s) 38-55) in which a plurality of graphic images (figs. 7a-b, 8; bizcards with still pictures; column(s) 7, line(s) 15-55) is stored, the graphic images (still picture) identifying owners of the connection code (figs. 7a-b, 8; column(s) 7, line(s) 15-55); and means for searching used to locate a desired graphic image in the graphic memory (column(s) 7, line(s) 38-55; column(s) 7, line(s) 56 to column(s) 8, line(s) 15). Adamson further illustrates in figs. 7a-b a main category (conference room) and a subcategory (bizcard 38g) comprise at least one graphic image (still picture) corresponding to a connection code. It would have been obvious that the images would be delayed by a certain time delay value, so that the user have enough time to recognize the images.

Consider claim 25. Bayless' computer display clearly meets the limitations of this claim.

Consider claim 29. Bayless further teaches that his inventive concept can be applied in many fields such as telephony services, e-mail, voice mail, and video conferencing. The use of a digital television terminal device in video conferencing is well known in the art.

Consider claims 16, 30. The audio memory is met by the voice mail (col. 57, ln. 24-63).

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3. Claims 24, 26, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bayless et al (5,754,636) in view of Adamson et al (5,754,775) and Riddle (6,151,619) as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of Iwata et al (6,009,338).

Consider claim 24. Bayless in view of Adamson and Riddle does not teach the main categories of the menu structure include one or more of the following main categories: health care services, authorities, relatives, friends, stores, or financial institution. However, Bayless teaches that the main categories of the menu structure include one or more of the following main categories: telephone directory, make and answer calls, etc. It appears that the use of different menus would depend more upon the requirement of a specific application, than on any inventive concept.

Consider claim 26. Bayless in view of Adamson and Riddle does not teach that the terminal arrangement is realized in a single entirety.

Iwata teaches a mobile terminal which comprises address book, display means, searching means (col. 14, ln. 17-62), commanding means (dialing means; col. 24, ln. 10-29), earphone and microphone (3 and 5, respectively; fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Iwata into the teachings of Bayless in view of Adamson and Riddle in order to provide a combination of a cellular phone and a telephone directory that is portable and mobility.

Consider claim 28. Bayless in view of Adamson and Riddle does not teach that the terminal arrangement is realized using a cellular phone.

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Iwata teaches a mobile terminal which comprises address book, display means, searching means (col. 14, ln. 17-62), commanding means (dialing means; col. 24, ln. 10-29), earphone and microphone (3 and 5, respectively; fig. 1).

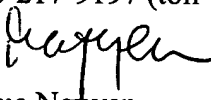
Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Iwata into the teachings of Bayless in view of Adamson and Riddle in order to provide a combination of a cellular phone and a telephone directory that is portable and mobility.

### *Conclusion*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Duc Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-7503. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00AM to 3:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kuntz Curtis can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Duc Nguyen  
Primary Examiner  
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10/17/2005